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Dated: July 9, 1998.

**John P. Burke III,**

*HCFA Reports Clearance Officer, HCFA, Office of Information Services, Security and Standards Group, Division of HCFA Enterprise Standards.*

[FR Doc. 98-19257 Filed 7-17-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120-03-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### National Institute of Health

#### Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing: Compound, Composition and Method for Treating Cancer

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institutes of Health is seeking licensees for the further development, evaluation and commercialization of materials and methods for a novel cancer treatment strategy. The invention claimed in DHHS reference No. E-013-96/0, "Compound, Composition and Method for Treating Cancer," (Hartman, N., *et al.*) filed on 3 June 1996 as USSN 60/019,086, and in corresponding international filings, is available for licensing (in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR Part 404).

**ADDRESSES:** Questions about the licensing opportunity should be addressed to Girish C. Barua, Ph.D., Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; Telephone: 301/496-7056 ext. 263; Fax: 301/402-0220.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The invention is a novel compound for treating cancer, Demethylpenclomedine, which is a derivative of the drug Penclomedine. Penclomedine is already under investigation for its remarkable

preclinical activity against breast cancer, but it suffers from several dose-limiting side effects. The invention, Demethylpenclomedine, appears to have reduced toxicity while still having a similar therapeutic efficacy to that of Penclomedine in animal models.

Demethylpenclomedine may thus prove to be a useful chemotherapeutic against breast cancer and other cancers. The lower toxicity may allow use at higher levels than have been tried with Penclomedine, and other possible cancers, such as brain tumors, could be targeted.

Information about the patent application and pertinent information not yet publicly described can be obtained under a Confidential Disclosure Agreement. Respondes interested in licensing the invention will be required to submit an Application for License to Public Health Service Inventions.

Dated: July 6, 1998.

**Jack Spiegel,**

*Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer.*

[FR Doc. 98-19145 Filed 7-17-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### National Institutes of Health

#### Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned by agencies of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

**ADDRESSES:** Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852-3804; telephone: 301/496-7057; fax: 301/402-0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

#### Murine Intracisternal a Particle Constitutive Transport Elements and Uses Thereof

BK Felber, C Tabernero, AS Zolotukhin (NCI)

Serial No. 60/070,204 filed 31 Dec 97  
Licensing Contact: Robert Benson, 301/496-7056 ext. 267

This invention concerns recombinant attenuated HIV strains useful as vaccines. HIV regulates its expression by controlling the nuclear transport of unspliced mRNA encoding structural proteins. HIV utilizes the Rev/RRE system. RRE (Rev. Responsive Element) is an HIV encoded nucleocytoplasmic transport element (NCTE), which is part of every HIV RNA encoding the structural genes (gas/pol and env). Rev is an HIV encoded protein which binds to the RRE. This interaction is essential for the nucleocytoplasmic transport of the RRE-containing viral mRNAs and the expression of Gag/Pol and Env proteins. The inventors have produced an attenuated HIV by disabling rev/RRE, by point mutations, and inserting in its place a novel murine NCTE, isolated from an intracisternal A-type particle (IAP). The resultant HIV is attenuated between 50 and 200 fold compared to wild-type HIV. Claimed are the novel murine NCTE, recombinant retroviruses comprising the NCTE, and vaccines. The use of another NCTE is described in Zolotukhin *et al.*, (1994) J. Virology 68:7944-7952.

#### Design and Construction of Non-Infectious Human Retroviral Mutants Deficient in Genomic RNA

RJ Gorelick, LO Arthur, A Rein, LE Henderson, S Oroszlan (NCI)

U.S. Patent No. 5,674,720 issued 07 Oct 97

Licensing Contract: Robert Benson, 301/496-7056 ext. 267

This invention describes methods for generating non-replicating (i.e. non-infectious) virus-like particles that mimic HIV-1, SIV and other retroviruses, which are capable of generating a protective immune response. In addition to being replication defective, these virus like particles are deficient in packaged genomic RNA but have the added benefit of a normal complement of viral and cellular proteins that remain in their native conformations. Also claimed are methods of making the mutant retroviruses which may potentially be used as immunogens for vaccines, particularly against HIV-1. The basis of the method and the mutant viruses of the claims is the finding that a conserved amino acid sequence motif, found in the nucleocapsid domain of